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THE TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

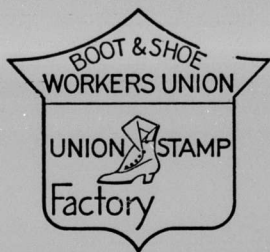
TAILORS' FIGHT GOES ON.

ACTION ON CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL
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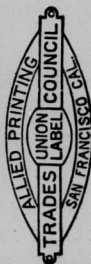
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1912.

No. 43

WHY AMENDMENT No. 34 SHOULD BE DEFEATED

By Theodore Johnson.

Upon the surface the franchise amendment appears very fair and business-like in its proposed treatment of San Francisco's public utility problems. The busy voter feels secure that it must be all right, because it is backed by the city administration, the daily press and two of the foremost experts in franchise matters in the United States. This same busy voter knows nothing about the unseemly haste used in forcing this amendment through the Board of Supervisors, knows nothing about the impossibility of securing ordinary publicity for anything adverse to this amendment in the columns of the daily newspapers, and knows nothing about how previous utterances by both of these experts in public prints condemn some of the features contained in the amendment which they now say will prove very attractive to private capital and help the city in its present condition of financial embarrassment.

Let the busy voter, who also cares for the early realization of the city's declared policy to gradually acquire and own its public utilities, look a little closer into this financial arrangement that he is asked to indorse upon the say-so of such high and united authority.

It looks so eminently practical to say that this is a mere enabling act and that we both in the general ordinance and in the individual grant may embody almost anything we may desire in the shape of equivalents for the valuable privileges we confer; but we must not forget that when we impose our conditions they must be such that in case we conclude to buy out the concern before its franchise expires we must do it "upon terms and in a manner calculated to render the legitimate and judicious investment of private capital under such franchise safe and remunerative." In that phrasing there is enough material for a court to upset and undo many things we may prescribe in the general ordinance, and the many additional things we may prescribe in the particular franchise. If the manner is not calculated to render the investment safe, it may be nullified. For instance, if we permit competition and attempt to grant a franchise to a rival company, the old company may deem its investment jeopardized and a court may enjoin the granting of a franchise to the rival company. If a condition imposed upon a utility corporation does not bring in revenue sufficient to make the investment "remunerative" to its idea and to that of a complaisant judge, such condition may be deemed excessive and void. If a company concludes that it is a judicious investment to extend its lines or facilities a few years before the expiration of its franchise into unproductive territory, an investment which cannot be amortized during the life of the franchise, a renewal for 15 years more may be compelled even in a case where otherwise such a renewal could not have been possible under the amortization conditions laid down in the franchise.

This amendment contemplates the granting of franchises for at least twenty-five years and renewal for fifteen years longer, and at the end the city should nevertheless pay the fair value of the physical property in the streets or used by the company. And, further, in case the city wishes to buy a utility before its franchise expires we must also pay a bonus if the company has succeeded to build up a business and a reimbursement if the company should have incurred losses within the first ten years of operation of the utility. It seems that by no possible conditions could an investor fail to make money under one of these franchises, and in case the investor makes good money he must be paid in addition for his good business ability. And under this amendment the investor can refuse to sell unless he gets what the amendment calls for.

The amortization provisions contemplate that only a part of the purchase price may go into the sinking fund, and that the city must get money from other sources than the income of the utility when it takes over the utility, and it matters little if the city made such a poor bargain for itself that the company grew immensely rich from the revenues of the utility.

This amendment is wonderful in its possibilities to lead the city into a great number of bad bargains and to confer valuable privileges and guarantees to private investors for long periods in a city which within a comparatively short time is destined to double and treble in population.

Instead of giving the city absolute control over investments, the methods of development of business, handling of amortization or sinking funds, such control is left either to the companies themselves or to the courts. The new terms and phrases lend themselves to litigation, and the Supervisors or the people have not the final say as to the terms and conditions to be imposed, even if they could for from twenty-five to forty years beforehand lay down conditions and terms that would insure only a fair return upon the capital invested instead of permitting enormous profits that go into the private pockets of investors instead of into the amortization funds, which are the supposed benefits accruing to the city under these financial arrangements.

Under the resettlement portion of this amendment, the city undertakes absolutely to pay for all intangible values, franchises, and obsolete investments of existing utility companies. There is no dollar limit on franchises in such a case, and the forty-year period is extended indefinitely if all intangible and tangible values have not been paid for in that time out of the revenues according to the rates prescribed in the franchise. When we buy out the United Railroads we will have to pay for all obsolete investments, already paid for many times over to retired speculators, for existing properties at the value they will have at the time we buy, which in the case of Spring Valley will be enormous real estate values constantly rising with increase of population, and for betterments and extensions over which the city will have no control.

No wonder this financial arrangement cannot be assailed or criticised in the public press which is controlled so effectually by big business. No wonder that the city fathers favor a proposition which will enable them to hold high carnival in the granting of franchises when facilities for submission of franchises to a vote of the people are so slim and when their acts cannot be criticised in the public press.

And as for the views of experts, we all know that the greatest of them lack the divine gift of common sense. Did not Burnham design the "Chronicle" building in this city with a shaft of unoccupied space from cellar to roof, inclosed by four walls, and not utilized for any purpose, either ventilation, light or other convenience? Has not Mr. Arnold warned this city that it cannot be too careful in sitting down at the same table with a corporation to make a bargain with it, and here he expects the United Railroads to be paid within the first twenty years for seventy millions of intangible values, largely obsolete investments, out of the earning for that period at some fixed rate, when that same corporation is unable to pay regular dividends on its present stock, and with the United Railroads handling the sinking fund and going still deeper in debt to provide for betterments and extensions, that cannot possibly be paid for out of its earnings.

The indeterminate franchise and the resettlement plan are nice for the investors we wish to attract, they cannot possibly lose, and the city, what does it gain? The satisfaction of having the empty right to buy a utility at any time it can raise the money and pay an exorbitant figure that seldom or but in part will come out of the earnings of the utility, which is the inducement offered to the people to vote for this amendment. But what the city loses will be the substantial right of acquiring for nothing the properties and the disposition of same upon the expiration of the franchises of the old companies.

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Misses' shoes \$1.25 to \$2.50; Children's
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of service.

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THE TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Next Tuesday the voting public of the city will be called upon to decide whether the members of the San Francisco Fire Department are human beings, possessing hearts and homes just like other humans, or mere automatons expected to come to life only when it becomes necessary for them to risk their own lives to save and protect the lives and property of others.

The firemen are asking the people to assist them in the election of Amendment No. 5, which provides for a two-platoon or two-shift system in the fire department. The inauguration of the two-platoon system will give the firemen a work day averaging twelve hours instead of the twenty-one which they are now expected to give the city as their employer. If there were anything unreasonable in the request of the brave lads who have so gallantly protected our homes—if the election of their proposed measure were going to be a hardship on the taxpayer—we would not so readily respond to the appeal for the two-platoon system despite our principle of ever advocating a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

But it is not an unreasonable request. Neither is it unjust. Nor will it tax the property owner to any noticeable extent. On the contrary, it is a just and sane proposition, which, when elected, will increase the efficiency of the fire department to such an extent that the trivial amount of extra

taxation will be returned the taxpayer a hundred fold through greatly decreased insurance rates.

Many believe that the election of the two-shift system means doubling the city's entire fire-fighting force. It means nothing of the sort. It provides for a few additional men in each company, just enough to insure a complete company at all times of the day and night.

Meanwhile, it will give to the men of the department a chance to spend a few hours with those dear to them in their homes. It will make them human beings instead of prisoners in the fire house for twenty-odd hours a day.

We men of the labor world have fought for shorter hours. We have battled shoulder to shoulder for the privilege of calling ourselves human. It would indeed be inconsistent of us if we did not put our shoulders to the wheel in a big united effort to secure what is justly their due for the city's bravest.

Many unions have already indorsed the fight of the firemen. We—all of us—should make it a unanimous indorsement.

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 9.

By Jas. A. Himmel, Electrical Workers No. 151.

All men and women who have the good and welfare of San Francisco at heart will on Tuesday, December 10th, vote "yes" on Charter Amendment No. 9.

Charter Amendment No. 9 means better conditions in the department of electricity. It means that the employees will receive the same wages that private corporations pay their linemen and other electrical employees. It means that the men who maintain the telephones and lines for the police department and the fire alarm wire to call out the fire department, can have better protection. The linemen are the ones who in the cold and foggy nights go out and hunt the "trouble" on the high poles and fix the wire so that you may be able to call the fire department. It is they who keep all the dangerous wire in the clear so that you and yours may not come in harm's reach. When they handle the electric wires death looks them in the face in every move they make. At night time they work just the same, and often meet death because you know only too well that you just have to touch a live wire and death is the result.

The electrical workers are fighting for this amendment to protect their lives. To get more men to help them with this dangerous work, to get the wages they received in 1906; to keep the fire alarm boxes in this city. At the present time almost all the fire alarm boxes are made in cheap non-union factories in the East. Thousands of dollars go East that could be spent here, and at the same time give employment to San Francisco electricians, machinists, molders, pattern makers, painters, and many others. Do you want these boxes made here? Do you think that the men who maintain the wires to protect your house from fire should be paid the same that other corporations here in San Francisco pay? Do you want to see a man protected in handling dangerous wires assisted by another skilled electrician? If you do, vote "yes" on amendment No. 9.

The San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed this amendment. All humane organizations, civic clubs, improvement clubs have approved of progressive legislation.

VOTE FOR AMENDMENT No. 17.

If there is one amendment on the ballot that deserves the favorable vote of the people that amendment is No. 17, which provides for a small pension to the surviving members of the old volunteer fire department. It reads as follows:

"To allow not to exceed the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars a year for the relief of aged, indigent and infirm exempt firemen who served in the Volunteer Fire Department between the years 1850 and 1866."

The amendment adopted in 1903 allows \$5000 annually; therefore the increase asked for, under Amendment No. 17, if adopted, will be only \$2500 annually.

Fifty dollars is allowed out of the fund for burial purposes. The relief paid monthly to the volunteer firemen is now about \$9 each; if Amendment No. 17 becomes a law, the exempts will receive monthly relief of about \$12 each. There are about fifty eligible beneficiaries of the fund; the youngest is past seventy years of age.

During the life of the Exempt Fire Company these men paid out of their own treasury, for the support of widows and orphans, \$140,260, and in benefits to members \$85,000. From 1852 to 1890, \$334,402.

They saved hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property. Their services were rendered gratis to the community. Now they need your assistance.

Surely the people of San Francisco can afford, and will vote this small amount to those old heroes who rendered the city such useful services in the early days without thought of compensation or reward.

There are less than fifty of them still alive, the youngest of whom is past 70 years of age, so that the small expenditure for the short time required will not impose any great burden upon the taxpayers of this city and will be of untold benefit to these veterans in their declining years.

Be sure not to overlook Amendment No. 17—and vote "yes."

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Following is the schedule of lectures arranged by the Board of Education for the month of December:

Wednesday, December 11th—Junipero Serra School, Highland avenue and Holly Park—Progress of the Exposition of 1915.—A. W. Scott, Jr., Louis Levy.

Friday, December 13th—Burnett School, Newcomb avenue and Lane—The Need of Public Playgrounds.—Jos. R. Hickey.

Monday, December 16th—Bryant School, Bryant, near Twenty-second—Algeria, illustrating the "Garden of Allah."—I. H. Morse.

Monday, December 16th—Mission High School, Dolores and Eighteenth—Social Hygiene: a Talk to Parents (for adults only).—Martin A. Meyer.

Tuesday, December 17th—Spring Valley School, Jackson, between Hyde and Larkin—The Story of the Alphabet.—T. T. Waterman.

Wednesday, December 18th—James Lick School, Noe and Twenty-fifth—A Trip to Continental Europe.—J. Emmet Hayden.

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TAILORS' FIGHT GOES ON

The fight of Tailors' Union No. 2 now going on as a result of the Retail Clothiers' Association's refusal to abide by the wage scale for bushelmen has changed but little during the past week, except that the Citizens' Alliance pickets in front of the union stores have taken a rest for some reason or other, but the representatives of the union are continuing their efforts to inform the public as to the stores which hold membership in the Retail Clothiers' Association and which have refused to observe the fair and reasonable working conditions prescribed by the union.

The men asked for a wage of \$22.50 per week for bushelmen and 50 cents per hour for overtime, and the association refused to even hold conferences with them to discuss the question. In this emergency there was no course left open to the union other than to withdraw from the establishments assuming such an unreasonable position. This was done, then the Citizens' Alliance took a hand in the contest and posted pickets in front of the stores which had signed agreements with the union.

In discussing the question last week Thomas Davis, manager of Thos. Davis & Co., one of the stores boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance, said: "We will not allow the Citizens' Alliance, Clothiers' Association or any institution of the kind to dictate the course we shall pursue toward employees, and we will not lock out our union employees to satisfy any body of merchants. We will join any movement that pertains to the uplifting and welfare of the people, but will not be parties to destructive and downward agreements or movements. We will fight the Citizens' Alliance to a finish. Depend upon that."

Mr. Mayer of The Clarion, Inc., another establishment fair to the union and boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance, says: "This

store was the first in our line to unionize, has always treated fairly with its employees and proposes to continue to do so regardless of the Citizens' Alliance or the Retail Clothiers' Association. We will join with any merchants or other persons in the city to promote the welfare of the city and its people, but we do not propose to take part in fights of this character which can only injure and interfere with healthy development. The demands of our employees were reasonable and we complied with them regardless of the Citizens' Alliance."

At the Council meeting last Friday night the Tailors' Union asked that the Emporium be placed on the unfair list, as Mr. Schlesinger of that concern headed the opposition to the union. The matter was referred to the executive committee, which committee will report to the Labor Council tonight with such recommendation as the situation seems to warrant.

In the meantime union men should see to it that neither they nor their families patronize any establishments which are unfair to the tailors.

The stores being fought by the Citizens' Alliance are: The Clarion, Inc., Pragers, Thos. Davis & Co., Barney Frankel, and Carroll & Tilton.

When a merchant endeavors to treat fairly with labor, it is the duty of the union man to return the compliment. If the unionists of this city will consult the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion" they will find announcements therein by these merchants, and in this way learn the whereabouts of those who should receive the patronage of organized workers, and the supporters of the Citizens' Alliance will derive no benefit.

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boasts that the stock of dolls and toys to be found in this department is not surpassed anywhere in the West, and boldly announces that every new novelty from his big workshop is to be found here.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

What is without doubt the most complete Toy Department ever opened in San Francisco is ready for you. We are quoting prices on toys strictly in accordance with our usual low price rule. It is not our custom to mark holiday merchandise at the highest possible price. We ask no ransom from those who seek the enjoyment of making gifts.

Mechanical Boats, 35c to \$2.98—Tug boats, ferry boats, launches, battleships and steamers.

Steam Hoisting Engines, 50c to \$5.50—Complete with fly wheel, whistle, etc.

Cowboy Suits, \$1.35—Complete six-piece suits.

Iron Toys, 25c to \$1—Ice Wagons, Hooking Ladders, Fire Engines, Trucks, Transfer Wagons, etc.

Easel Blackboard, \$1.25—Opens into a desk. Has chart with letters and figures for copying.

Spaulding Athletic Goods—Baseballs, bats, gloves and mitts. All prices.

Auto Cars, \$6.85—Propelled by the rider, 9 and 14 inch rubber tired wheels.

Shoo-Fly Rocking Horses, \$1.00—Hardwood rockers, upholstered seats.

Doll Go-Carts, 49c—5-inch steel wheels and steel gear, upholstered in English leather cloth.

Moving Picture Machines, 65c to \$3.50—Complete with films and slides.

Real Moving Picture Films, 35c—The same as you see in the Nickelodeons: 9 feet for 35c; 18 feet for 65c; 27 feet for \$1.00.

Ten Pin Sets, 50c to \$2.93—Hardwood Pins, beautifully lithographed and enameled.

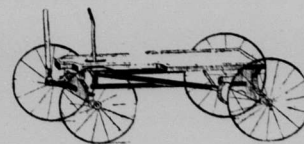
Boys' Union Tool Chests, 25c to \$3.50—Equipped with practical tools.

Hill-Climbing Toys, \$1.25—Friction cars, practically unbreakable.

Street Cars, Engines, Fire Engines, Battleships and Automobiles.

WHEEL GOODS! COASTERS! HAND CARS! AUTOMOBILES! ETC.

If you wish to please a boy at Christmas, buy him a Coaster, or some other piece of Wheel Goods, and you may be sure it will be appreciated. Pragers carry a most complete stock of Wheel Goods at prices that will pay you to investigate.



Ten Reasons Why Amendment No. 27 Should Be Rejected on December 10th

1—Because its title "Local Option for Districts" is misleading, since there is no limit to the size of the "Districts." They must embrace not less than fifty blocks, but they may include 100, 200 or 1000 blocks, so long as no established election precinct is divided.

2—Because the "districts" are not confined to residence sections, but may consist of "ANY PORTION OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO."

3—Because this amendment would enable advocates of the measure to tack business sections on to residence sections and wipe out the licenses of our hotels, cafes, restaurants and clubs, which sell in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises.

4—Because the necessary 25 per cent of signatures to a petition to force an election covering residence and business sections, might be secured from the residence territory without giving the business section the slightest voice in the matter.

5—Because the whole Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds might easily be dried up by tacking it on to a residence section. There is no vote there, and consequently fifty or more blocks adjoining the site could easily make it "no license" territory.

6—Because the men who helped to frame Charter Amendment No. 27 are using every effort to make California dry by 1915.

7—Because at this time we cannot afford to encourage internal fights. We must bring in 5,000,000 visitors to San Francisco during 1915 to insure the success of the Exposition, and to accomplish this task the whole city must work harmoniously.

8—Because if San Francisco's hotels, cafes and clubs are unable to extend true California hospitality, the Exposition will be shunned by visitors from every nation of the world.

9—Because if our Exposition site is dried up, it will make us the laughing stock of foreign nations.

10—Because the amendment has been framed to fool and delude the voters and is an entering wedge for total prohibition in San Francisco and California.

VOTE "NO" ON AMENDMENT No. 27

**How to Vote Against Making
San Francisco Dry**

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 27

Adding a new chapter to Article XI designated as Chapter VI, relating to local option for districts. (Submitted to the Electors by Petition.)

YES

NO

X


Stamp
Cross
Here

DISAPPROVED BY THE

**San Francisco Labor Council
Chamber of Commerce
Civic League of Improvement Clubs
San Francisco Real Estate Board
Mission Promotion Association**

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Labor Council has indorsed the following charter amendments to be voted upon next Tuesday and recommends them for favorable action: Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29.

On the following the recommendation of the Council is to vote no: Nos. 4, 10, 11, 20, 22, 27, 28, 34.

On the following no action has been taken: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37.

Amendment No. 4—Relates to the term of office and the compensation of certain county officers and their deputies and employees. Vote no.

Amendment No. 5—Relates to the double platoon system for the fire department. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 7—Relates to the qualifications and salaries of the employees of the Department of Elections. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 9—Provides for the establishment of a department of electricity and fixes the pay of the employees thereof. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 10—Proposes to increase the detective force and raise salaries thereof. Vote no.

Amendment No. 11—Relating to an increase of salary for the Chief of Police. Vote no.

Amendment No. 12—Providing that \$1000 per year be set aside for the celebration of Admission Day in addition to the amount now appropriated for the Fourth of July and Memorial Day. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 16—Permitting an increase in the amount of taxes levied for park purposes. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 17—Providing for an increase of \$2500 in the amount allowed for pensions for the old volunteer firemen. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 18—Permitting the Board of Supervisors to open, widen and straighten streets. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 19—Relating to tunnels, subways and viaducts. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 20—Relating to the method of improving streets. Vote no.

Amendment No. 21—Providing for a revolving fund which will permit of ten years' time in paying for tunnels and street improvements. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 22—Relating to an exchange of lands for the Relief Home. Vote no.

Amendment No. 24—Relating to the duties of the City Attorney. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 25—Relating to justices' courts and justices of the peace. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 26—Relating to the pensioning of the families of members of the police and fire department who may be killed while in the performance of duty. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 27—Providing for local option with respect to saloons in districts which may be arbitrarily established by petition. Vote no.

Amendment No. 28—Relating to the organization, membership and powers of the police, fire and health departments. Vote no.

Amendment No. 29—Relating to additional power of the election commission. Vote yes.

Amendment No. 34—Relating to the granting of franchises to public utilities. Vote no.

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UNION MEN IN YOUR PURCHASE
OF A

Suit or Overcoat

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1912.

War not on him! His dread artillery
Doth lie in idle arm and rusting tool;
And lo! he sets his ruthless legions free
When once he lets his sullen anvils cool.

—Arthur Stringer.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine," which has been reported as dead, in its last issue most strenuously denies the report and gives an interesting outline of its contents and its policy for the future.

Near Charleston, W. Va., many striking miners and their families, who are living in tents along the public roads in the Kanawha coal fields, are suffering from the severe weather, which indicates the opening of winter. There is no indication, however, despite the suffering, that the miners will give up the contest and return to work until the wages and working conditions they ask have been met by the coal operators.

Had the American Federation of Labor convention passed no legislation at all the full discussion permitted upon every question would make the meeting worth while. It is far better to thoroughly discuss a few questions than to rush many matters through without sufficient discussion and consideration. It never pays to crowd things along without thought.

The question of an assessment of 50 cents per month on men and 25 cents on women, to run for eight months, was presented to the Labor Council last Friday night by the Hall Association. The money is needed in order that work may be started on the new labor temple. Voluntary investments by the unions have not raised sufficient money, so that the plan of unions raising it by assessment will be tried.

Now that a Massachusetts jury has acquitted Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso on the charges presented and vigorously prosecuted by the State, if that same State will take up and as vigorously handle the case against President Wood of the Wool Trust there will be some warrant for the statement that there is not in Massachusetts one law for the poor and another for the rich. We are not asking for vengeance. Only for justice. He has been accused of crime. He should be prosecuted as were the men just acquitted. If he is guiltless he should be acquitted.

It is truly laughable to hear the wail sent up by those who desire to make the American Federation of Labor a tail to some political kite. We frequently hear these people point to Great Britain as an example of the benefits of such political action. But they forget that we have advanced much more rapidly without such alliances than has the British worker, or any other. The American labor movement is keeping its head and doing its work rather than wasting its energy in rainbow chasing. Let the dreamers dream, while the workers progress.

CLAMOR AND CALAMITY

Those who watch the progress and development of the labor movement with open eyes and open minds gaze in perfect wonderment at the insane ideas that are urged by men who are unable to see beyond the end of their noses. They are unable to understand why these irrationals are able to convince anyone of the worth of their silly doctrines. Yet it is seen that they occasionally make a raid upon and capture a labor organization and maintain their position long enough to bring it to actual disaster or leave it upon the verge of the precipice before the membership is aroused to the fact that a mistake has been made in entrusting them with power.

The unions in this city have been no exception to the rule, and the world-savers have occasionally gained control in one of them, and in every instance have either completely wrecked the organization or left it in a deplorable condition for rebuilding at the hands of the patient, sane workers whom they have temporarily ousted from control. Even after the failure of their methods have been repeatedly demonstrated to them these fanatics still cling to their notions and impede the progress of the movement while the men and women who have not been led astray by their wild rantings struggle to regain the lost ground.

In this respect, of course, the labor movement is not greatly different from other human institutions, all of which have their full share of fools. We once heard a most successful, though unscrupulous politician say regarding the well-meaning fool: "The support of such people is a handicap which must always be reckoned with. No one capable of reasoning will hope to be able either to keep them quiet or escape the consequences of their noise. They, like the poor, we shall have always with us, disagreeable as it may be, and the wise man will enter them on the debit side of his ledger and proceed accordingly." This is just as true of unions, which are necessarily of a more or less democratic nature, as of men in public life, and they can no more hope to escape from the consequences of their actions.

A few fools are not a bad thing. They create amusement and rest for the useful workers. But when they become so numerous as to gain the ascendancy in an organization, they are a very bad thing and are sure to bring the dire consequences that always follow folly. These creatures almost invariably gain control in labor organizations, not because they constitute a majority, but because the thoughtful, though not over-enthusiastic members fail in their duty by remaining away from meetings and elections.

These foolish members, reinforced by unscrupulous tricksters, do more to interfere with the progress and improvement of the labor movement than all the enemies on the outside in the ranks of employers. The fool has no ability to start with and the trickster uses the little ability he has to feather his own nest, and between the two the welfare of the membership suffers keenly through the lack of intelligent and honest attention. There are few positions in life which require more intelligence, honesty, diplomacy and hard work than do the offices of trades unions. The organization which allows its offices to be filled by officers who are not equipped with the ability and diplomacy so necessary to success must inevitably suffer as a consequence.

We have in the labor movement of the present day a band of radical syndicalists who shout for "solidarity," who are, as a rule, totally ignorant of the disaster that a glance over the history of the past proves must follow the inauguration of their theories. They don't know anything about the past, but they have heard some glib-tongued, self-seeking scoundrel shout of "solidarity," of the "proletariat" through the agency of "syndicalism" and the practice of "sabotage" by the "working class" until the euphony of the thing has hypnotized them and they fall easy victims to the wiles of these men. These appeals are always directed to the thoughtless and the ignorant. Never do they attract the attention of the thinking and intelligent.

The thoughtful man realizes that the labor movement is great and powerful today because it has religiously avoided the pitfalls into which the ranting nonsense of the shouter for "solidarity" would plunge it. He knows that had the advice of the radicals of the recent past been followed there would today be no labor movement for the calamity howling "solidarity" shouter to talk to. An audience is furnished that creature in the halls of labor today because the advice of his kind has been disregarded in the past. We are not condemning industrial unionism, in the true sense of that term, because we believe in it. We are, however, entirely out of sympathy with the "one big union" idea as urged by the Industrial Workers of the World and their kindred. The American Federation of Labor is moving along the right lines toward the proper kind of industrial unionism, and is going just as fast as sanity, discretion and good judgment dictate as safe and possible, and the "fools who rush in where angels fear to tread" are doomed to disappointment in the hope that the labor movement will follow them to certain destruction. The election held by the Machinists' Union in this city last Wednesday night is ample proof of this. They threw the incompetents out of power.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Montana comes to the front with union label butter. This is the first place in the United States, or perhaps the world, to be able to put the label on butter. Good for Montana. California should be next in line.

New Zealand holds the record as a letter writing community. The latest statistics show that on the average 97 letters are written by every person in the Dominion every year. This is nearly an average of two letters per week for every man, woman and child. Wonder how the telephone and telegraph lines fare in the "land beneath the Southern Cross?"

There is consolation for the fellow who is constantly confronted with the desire to quit the use of tobacco, but who never really makes up his mind so to do, in the thought that he is not alone in this predicament, for tobacco is king of the earth. Wheat, beef, opium, potatoes, eggs, shark fins, quinine, alcohol, salt—all are used, but none is used in every portion of the globe. But tobacco is used everywhere. Christian and Turk, Chinaman and Indian, Hindu and Solomon Islander—every breed and creed of man the whole earth round smokes, or chews, or snuffs the weed. The humble red man, who has given the world scarcely anything else, has given it this one habit, more general than any other. From a few thousand American Indians, its only devotees, tobacco has claimed race after race till now the number of its slaves is but a little short of the population of the earth.

The Sherman anti-trust law was designed to prevent great combinations of capital interfering with the legitimate flow of trade and establishing monopolies detrimental to the interests of the people, but our wise courts have found that it is not suited to the purposes which prompted its passage, but that it is an excellent medium through which to mulct from the wage worker his humble savings and the roof over the heads of his family. In the hatters' case the homes of members of the union have been attached for the benefit of Loewe & Co. to help them beat down wages. The beef trust, the harvester trust, the sugar trust and other such combinations, under the interpretation given the law by the wise men placed upon the bench for the purpose of dealing out justice to all alike, are immune. The time is coming when the crooks, snobs and aristocrats on the bench will be retired and men who believe in the people and have the honesty to serve them will be installed.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati "Chronicle" and may remark that the scribbler responsible for it evidently is not acquainted with San Francisco women, else the story would have read the other way around, because a mere jog of twenty-seven hours in a ballroom would only serve to arouse her enthusiasm: "A lady in San Francisco, who was giving a dance, noticed that one of the guests, a gentleman, was not dancing. The hostess approached her man. 'You are not dancing,' said she. 'Madame,' he replied, politely, 'I am not.' 'Can't you dance?' she inquired. 'Madame,' he returned, 'I am the champion dancer of America, and when I won the championship I danced for twenty-seven hours without stopping. After the prize was awarded to me, I carried my partner to her mother. I remarked that she seemed somewhat limp and listless. A medical man was in attendance, and he said that she had been dead for two hours. Since that regrettable incident I have not danced.'"

Wit at Random

The foreman of a large iron works, being short of laborers one morning, as a last resource went to an old tramp who was having a free "doss" at one of the furnaces, and roused him up with the following:

"I say, my man, are you wanting work?"
 "What kind of work?" asked the tramp.
 "Can you do anything with a shovel?"
 "Yes," replied the tramp, rubbing his eyes;
 "I could fry a piece of ham on it."

Our young hopeful came running into the house. There was a gleam in his eye. His suit was dusty, and there was a bump on his small brow. But a gleam was in his eye, and he held out a baby tooth.

"How did you pull it?" demanded his mother.
 "Oh," he said bravely, "it was easy enough. I just fell down, and the whole world came up and pushed it out."—"Tickleweed and Feathers," Joe Chapple's News-Letter for November.

The minister of a parish in Scotland was called to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman of a certain village and his wife. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly in him, to say the least, to strike Polly with his fist, the minister concluded, "David, you know that the wife is the weaker vessel, and you should have pity on her."

"Weel, then," said David, sulkily, "if she's the weaker vessel, she should carry less sail."

At a reception one night, a young man was invited to sing. Desultory applause followed, and he responded with a vociferous rendering of "My Old Kentucky Home." The hostess was passing among her guests, beaming at the success of her entertainment and sure that everybody was having a good time, when suddenly, to her surprise, she came upon a man but slightly known to her, who was weeping silently in a secluded corner. Thinking that his heart had been touched by the old song, she asked sympathetically:

"Why do you weep? Are you a Kentuckian?"
 "No, madam," he replied. "I am a musician."

It was a four-act melodrama of a truly mellow and well-matured description. The curtain had fallen on the heavy-footed third act, and the large bald man who sat in the third row of the circle arose in his place with the air of one about to do, or die.

"A drink for me, now," he told the even larger and more bored-looking dame who occupied the next seat.

"But," protested the lady, "you know, darling, that you swore off for a year!"

The large man yawned, furtively, behind a large, pale hand.

"Aw, yairs," he agreed. "But," he indicated a line on the program—"two years elapse between this act and the next."

An old preacher told some boys the chapter for the Bible lesson he was going to read the next morning. The boys finding the place, glued together the connecting pages.

The next morning the minister read at the bottom of one page:

"When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife who was"—then turning the page—"140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch inside and out."

The old preacher was puzzled. He read it again, verified, then said:

"My friends, this is the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."—Selected.

Miscellaneous

A QUESTION FOR THE MASTERS.

By Charles Anthony Doyle.

Two men went forth to realize their lives—
 One armed with dreadful weapons of Defense;
 With Craft of speech and threatening artifice,
 And crouched for Conquest—treacherous and tense,
 He trampled living things so they were dead;
 Swept men under and knew no thrill but Gain,
 Blood, Love and Ruin marked his conquering course,
 Till, battle-worn upon a bed of pain,
 Surrounded by rich trophies of his Pride,
 He fought the last grim Battle, lost and died.

The other man went forth, loving the Earth,
 The Earth and all things quick and living there;
 Armed only with strong hands to help the weak;
 With bright hopes and kind words to scatter everywhere.
 He, too, fought gallantly, but fought to free
 The bonds of Suffering and to banish Wrong—
 But the first man had crept near him while he slept
 And killed him—and passed valiantly along.
 So Love and Hate contend from day to day—
 God knows which wins; but Masters, can you say?

AQUATIC PARK BONDS.

By James E. Rogers.

Swimming, rowing, and other forms of aquatic amusement are universally regarded as among the most healthful means of recreation. Every city possessing natural facilities for such amusement has established public bathing houses, or floats, landing stages for row-boats and yachts and other such conveniences open to the public at a nominal cost.

In this respect San Francisco stands alone. Notwithstanding our natural advantages are without equal in any part of the world, absolutely no provision has been made to utilize these advantages for the benefit of the individual citizen. The water front is entirely given over to shipping and kindred industries.

An aquatic park is a necessity to San Francisco in order that the citizens may not be forever shut off from the bay. The only opportunity still remaining to secure such a place is presented in the pending proposition to issue aquatic park bonds to the amount of \$800,000.

With this sum, it is proposed to purchase the site known as Black Point Cove, extending from the foot of Van Ness avenue to Fisherman's Wharf. This site is well adapted for the purpose in view, being sheltered from winds and tides. Properly improved by the construction of an embankment, erection of bathing floats, bathhouses, etc., the aquatic park will form an attraction to old and young—man, woman and child—second to none in point of physical and mental advantages.

Upon the approval of the aquatic park bonds depends the question of the city's right to retain a part of its waterfront as a place of resort for the citizens themselves. I, therefore, strongly urge the approval of this proposition.

There is a higher duty than to build almshouses for the poor, and that is to save men from being degraded to the blighting influence of an almshouse. Man has a right to something more than bread to keep him from starving. He has a right to the aids and encouragements and culture, by which he may fulfill the destiny of a man, and until society is brought to recognize and reverence this it will continue to groan under its present miseries.—Channing.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Appeal Was Not Sustained.

The Central Labor Body of Oakland, Cal., some time ago refused to comply with Section 1, Article II of the American Federation of Labor by unseating the delegates from the seceding union of electrical workers. Upon its refusal to comply the charter of the central body was revoked and an appeal taken. The appeal was considered by the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester, N. Y., under the report of the committee on adjustment. The committee recommended, among other things, "that in order that the controversy among the electrical workers, which fortunately is subsiding, owing to the acquisition of members on the part of the affiliated organization, may be speedily terminated, your committee recommends that delegates to this convention, residing in cities or districts in which there are members of the unaffiliated organization of the electrical workers, appeal to all such workers to ally themselves with the bona fide organization of their trade, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Your committee further recommends that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central labor bodies and State Federations, urging them to use every possible effort to bring all electrical workers into affiliation with the chartered International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Your committee recommends that the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County (Oakland) be not sustained." The California delegates requested a roll call on the appeal of the central body. A sufficient number of delegates, however, did not respond to order the call of the roll. The report of the committee, recommending that the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County be not sustained, was then adopted.

Civil Service in Navy Yards.

Regulations for the placing of 20,000 skilled laborers in the government navy yards have been drawn up and approved by the Navy Department. It is given out by officials of the department, however, that before they are put into effect the plans will be submitted to the employees for criticism and suggestion. Commandants at the New York, Boston, and Washington Navy Yards have been instructed to call in three representative workmen and lay the rules and regulations before them. This committee of workmen will be asked to suggest any changes that may seem advisable to them from the point of view of the employees. The placing of the navy yards under the civil service, so it is said, will not affect the wage question in any way.

Still They Soar.

Balloon ascensions in the price of food is not an occurrence designed especially for a holiday season, but has become a fixed incident of everyday life. Egg sandwiches on December 1st will join the food aviation corps and make an ascension of 100 per cent. Hereafter those who dote on egg sandwiches for breakfast will be compelled to pay 10 cents instead of 5 cents. A mathematical genius has figured out that the increased cost to each individual who participates in the luxury of an egg sandwich every morning will be \$52.75 a year, and 'tis said that the story is but half told, and that the coming year will witness still further increases of those commodities which supply the human body with motive power.

Ship Bids Opened.

Of the six bidders for contracts for the construction of six torpedo-boat destroyers for the

navy, William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, offered the lowest price. The Cramps offered to build three of the six vessels authorized for \$846,900. This price is for the construction of three vessels only, so that this firm will not receive the contract for all six. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., made the next lowest bid, offering to build one of the vessels for \$854,000. The Bath Iron Works, with a price of \$862,000, came next, and the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., next, with \$875,000 for one vessel. The destroyers are to have a speed of twenty-nine knots and must be delivered within twenty-four months. These vessels are to be built under the eight-hour day.

Machinists and "Flints."

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Rochester from the International Association of Machinists and other organizations introduced a resolution dealing with the action of the executive council in granting a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers over the protest of the machinists. This resolution was referred to the committee on adjustment, and when this committee reported on November 22d it was stated that a request had been conveyed to the committee by a representative of the International Association of Machinists, asking for the withdrawal of the resolution, stating that an agreement had been reached by the parties at interest whereby the organizations involved in the controversy were to meet in Washington within ninety days for the express purpose of reaching an amicable adjustment of the jurisdiction over the workmen making molds for molding glass wares, as now claimed by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The adjustment committee recommended that the request for the withdrawal of the resolution be granted and the agreement indorsed.

Post Smashed Again.

C. W. Post, the purveyor of "gripe nuts," commenced suit against the American Federation of Labor some months ago, alleging damages of \$75,000. When the case came to trial in the Federal Circuit Court the judge threw the case out as not having sufficient merit to proceed with the trial. Post immediately appealed the case to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and along about last May the attorney of the American Federation of Labor made an argument before the Circuit Court of Appeals, asking that the decision rendered by the lower court in throwing the case out be sustained by the higher court. The Circuit Court of Appeals has now rendered its decision and sustained the action of the lower court, which, in all human probability, ends the controversy. While it is possible that Post, in his ardent desire to mulct the Federation, may appeal to the Supreme Court, it is not probable, in the face of two adverse decisions, that the Supreme Court would act in the matter.

Printing Pressmen.

The committee on adjustment at the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L., in dealing with a resolution presented by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, which related to the Chicago situation and other allied matters, recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint representatives from the executive council to proceed to Chicago at the earliest date possible for the purpose of endeavoring to effect an adjustment of the controversy existing between the printing trades unions and the newspaper publishers of that city. Amendments were offered to the report of the committee, but on explanation of the resolution and the recommendation thereon the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

LOS ANGELES OVERRUN.

The San Diego "Labor Journal" is responsible for the following concerning Los Angeles:

"A want ad appeared in the Los Angeles 'Examiner' recently, calling for fifty men to take part in a play for moving pictures. At 7 a. m. the street was packed with 500 men. So eager were they to be of the lucky fifty wanted that they nearly crushed and trampled upon the weaker ones as they struggled to secure the little tickets which would entitle them to the position, much as wild animals would pounce upon food."

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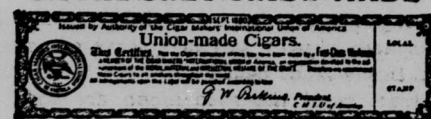
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THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. But these men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be wiped out tomorrow, the labor question would still be present, and probably in a more aggravated form than it is today. There are forces organized and unorganized which are included in this term. It includes the 25,000,000 Socialists of the world, and numerous other great movements among the masses in every country.

The so-called labor agitator is not responsible for the spirit of social unrest—he is himself the product of this spirit rather than its creator. Those actually responsible for it are the very ones who deplore it most bitterly. They are eager to keep off the day of reckoning, but by their actions they cause it to draw nigh. There is nothing which is hurrying the day of deliverance for the people quite so fast as the contempt of lawless trusts and corporations. They are doing more to hasten their own destruction than all the labor agitators in the land. For this is a fight which involves not only the labor unions, but all classes of toilers—and the professional classes feel the pinch as sharply as do the artisans and laborers. For long years the people fought for religious democracy and they won. Then for four hundred years they shed their blood upon many a battlefield as they struggled for political democracy, and they conquered. Today they are fighting for industrial democracy and no human power can stop their onward march and no divine power will. This, then, is the great labor movement which confronts us today, and we dare not be side-tracked in our discussion of it by a specious argument against the labor union.

Important as the labor union may be—and it is very important—it is a mere incident in the industrial evolution through which we are passing. In view of all this it does not require a very wise man to say that this is the era of the common man. Slowly but surely the masses of the people are coming to their own.

One day a company of men questioned the message and the mission of the founder of the Christian religion. They asked him for a sign—a miracle—whereby these might be verified. But instead of performing another miracle, Jesus replied: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" This was sufficient answer for those who would but lift up their eyes and see the need of the masses. And there has never yet been a period in the world's history when a great need did not produce a great message and a great leader.

It does not require a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see the need of the world today. Industrial efficiency is important, but economic justice is still more insistent.

Can anyone be blind to the significance of the insurgent movements? Do the upheavals of the past half a dozen years mean nothing to those who in fancied security are continuing their medieval policies and practices?

RED CROSS SEALS.

The San Francisco Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is now engaged in disposing of Red Cross Seals. The proceeds from the sale of these seals go toward stamping out the great white plague, or consumption as it is commonly called.

The seals sell for 1 cent each and every individual or organization having a little money that can be spared should purchase some of the seals to help this worthy cause.

The headquarters of the association are 1547 Jackson street. Telephones Home C 5609 and Franklin 3293.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 3, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Amanda Marella, pianist.

Transfer deposited by Geo. Bukonchan, Local No. 236, clarinet.

Transfers withdrawn: L. Dabronyi, Local No. 47; S. Athel, Local No. 310; H. Fife, Local No. 368.

C. A. Neal and U. G. Saunders have been appointed delegates to the Public Ownership Association.

The Knights of Columbus auditorium has been classified and placed in list C halls.

Permission granted members to volunteer service, benefit December 11th, at Berkeley Hall.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, December 12, 1912, at headquarters. Business of importance will be transacted, and there are several resolutions to be acted upon. Members are requested to attend.

INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.

The Government has closed its case in the trial of the union men in Indianapolis. Four of the defendants were dismissed, and Judge Anderson said he would entertain motions to dismiss others at a later date owing to the lack of evidence against them.

President Ryan has been on the stand for the defense and has explained in a simple and straightforward manner the meaning of various letters which the prosecution seemed to think conveyed information of a criminal character, leaving the letters worthless to the government as evidence.

Letters written by Ryan were read in connection with dates of explosions in the cross-examination of Ryan by the Government at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial Wednesday.

Ryan testified that his knowledge of numerous explosions which had occurred after he had written a letter from New York was gained entirely through newspaper accounts. He said newspaper accounts of explosions on non-union jobs often were enclosed in letters as news.

Extracts from the New York letter, which Ryan testified he wrote on April 27, 1910, as head of the union, to Secretary John J. McNamara and the explosions which the Government cited as having occurred later were: "Let Legleitner take care of the jobs in his district.

Henry W. Legleitner, now of Denver, was then a member of the executive board, stationed at Pittsburg. An explosion occurred at McKee's Rock, near Pittsburg, in July, 1910.

"Let Hockin arrange for Cleveland, Cincinnati and Detroit jobs."

Herbert S. Hockin is charged with being leader of the "dynamiting crew." An explosion occurred at Cleveland, June 22d, that year.

"Davenport, Iowa, and Peoria, can be handled by Hockin." Explosions occurred at Davenport and Peoria on June 4th.

"What did you mean when you said: 'Let Legleitner and Hockin take care of these jobs?'" asked District Attorney Miller.

"I meant for them to use every legitimate means to have union men put to work," answered Ryan.

Before an explosion on a bridge at Dayton, O., which Edward Clark, union official at Cincinnati, confessed to having caused, Ryan said he sent Hockin to Cincinnati. Clark in his confession said Hockin furnished him with the dynamite for the explosion.

Ryan asserted that he gave no instructions to Hockin about dynamite.

The Government read a letter written from

Dallas in 1910 to McNamara by Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, who is charged with having urged that explosions take place in the South: "I agree with you to postpone the proposition so I can get some pointers from you and there will be no after effects."

"Did you receive letters from Cooley about arrangements to blow up jobs?" asked Miller.

"I never received a letter from Cooley about blowing up anything," answered Ryan.

Asked what was meant when Frank C. Webb, New York, wrote him, "your confidence in me you may never fear, for I don't believe in talking too much in cases of this kind."

Ryan said it only referred to arrangements for unionizing jobs in New York.

Referring to the alleged use of the union's funds for carrying on a "dynamiting campaign," District Attorney Miller asked: "How much money was issued to McNamara, Hockin, Frank C. Webb, New York, and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, that was not accounted for in their salaries and expenses?"

"I never figured up," answered Ryan.

Ryan testified he saw William E. Reddin, business agent in Milwaukee, before an explosion there in March, 1911, and saw F. J. Higgins, Boston, New England organizer of the iron workers, and Michael J. Young, Boston, a business agent at Hartford, Conn., before an explosion at Springfield, Mass., in April, 1911, but he denied knowledge of the explosion.

When objection was made to a repetition of questions put to Ryan, District Attorney Miller said: "Well, this witness has been dodging the question and I want a straightforward answer."

Judge Anderson ruled that Miller's characterization was "improper."

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 29, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary Nolan excused. Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Credentials—Office Employees—Jos. P. Hayes, additional delegate. Carpenters No. 483—Thos. E. Zant, vice W. P. Gillett. Web Pressmen—Chas. Gracier, vice Henry Swanson. Glass Blowers—George Pancoast, vice L. Buechler. Cap Makers—M. Katz, vice S. Schwartz. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, invitation to attend dedication ceremonies by Commissioners of New York and Virginia. From the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., arranging for a conference in reference to jurisdiction of various unions. From the Probation Office of Alameda, requesting that representatives be sent to their meeting to be held December 3d. From A. F. of L., notifying Council that they were forwarding copies of the weekly newspaper containing the president and secretary's reports. From Thos. Davis & Co., assuring organized labor of its hearty co-operation. From Leather Workers' Union, notifying Council that no settlement can be obtained from Lastufka Bros.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to jurisdiction of work being done at Fair ground. From the District Council of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, complaint that the Enterprise Foundry Co. was erecting a new plant at Baden with non-union men. From Public Ownership Association, request for financial assistance. Resolution from Hall Association, relative to raising funds for the erection of new labor temple.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Cigar Makers' Union, notifying Council that they were opposed to Charter Amendment No. 27, and delegates to Council so instructed.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and Label Section—From the Union Label Trades Department, relative to non-union bread and requesting trade unionists to demand the union label.

Communication and resolutions received from Office Employees' Union, indorsing Charter Amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 8; same were referred to Law and Legislative Committee's report and then considered.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—requested a greater demand for bar card. Bindery Women—Will give anniversary ball in Native Sons' Hall November 30th. Tailors—Situation unchanged; requested that trade unionists demand the union label when making purchases. Post Office Clerks—Have indorsed Charter Amendment No. 5, and the amendments relating to clerks in county offices. Web Pressmen—"Examiner" boycott still on; requested that trade unionists be more consistent; indorsed Amendment No. 5. Bakers No. 24—Occidental and Quality bakeries still unfair; requested trade unionists to keep away from said stores. Stereotypers—Have signed a three years' agreement with Publishers' Association.

Executive Committee—On the request of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for a blanket boycott on such dairies that refuse to live up to their new wage scale and agreement, the matter was referred to the secretary. On the request of Musicians' Union for a boycott on the Cory Theatre, Union street, near Fillmore, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying same; concurred in. Thos. Crowley of the Crowley Launch and Tug Boat Co. requested that the Council use its best endeavors to create a more friendly feeling in the minds of members of organized labor, as he had settled with Marine Gasoline Engineers; concurred in. On

the request of Tailors' Union for a boycott on the Emporium, your committee recommends that the S. F. Labor Council, the representative of organized labor in San Francisco, declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Emporium, and that organized labor act as a unit and concentrate its efforts to the end that this boycott be the most effective one ever prosecuted in this city. Moved to concur in the committee's report. Amendment, that the subject matter of the Emporium boycott be re-referred to committee, and all unions summoned to appear before committee and report complete recommendation regarding each union involved next meeting; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on charter amendments as follows: Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 16; recommendation concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 17; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 18; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 19; concurred in. Committee makes no recommendation on Charter Amendment No. 4. Moved that Council go on record as being opposed to this amendment; motion carried. Committee recommends that Council disapprove of Charter Amendments Nos. 10 and 11; concurred in. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 20. Moved that the Council non-concur in this recommendation; motion carried. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 21; concurred in. Committee recommends that Council take no action on Charter Amendment No. 22. Moved that the Council go on record as being opposed to this amendment; motion carried. Committee recommends that Council disapprove of Charter Amendment No. 23. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that Council take no action on this amendment; amendment carried. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 24; concurred in. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 25; concurred in. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 26; concurred in. Committee makes no recommendation on Charter Amendment No. 28. Moved that this Council oppose this amendment; motion carried. Committee recommends the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 29; concurred in. Committee recommends that the Council disapprove of Charter Amendment No. 9. Moved to concur in the committee's report. Amended, that Council indorse this amendment; amendment carried. Committee recommends that Council disapprove of Charter Amendment No. 27; concurred in.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the firm of Lastufka Bros., 1659 Market street; motion carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$80. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$159.10.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

STAGE HANDS WIN.

At London, Ont., the manager of the Grand Opera House was undisguised in his hostility toward the stage hands and endeavored to put the organization out of business. Unfortunately for the manager a large production was on the boards, it carrying with it a large number of stage hands belonging to the recognized International Union. As a result of this hostility the traveling stage hands refused to stage the show in the Grand Opera House until the contentions of the local union were adjusted. As a result of this decision a new agreement was entered into by the management of the theater, the show staged, and the local stage hands satisfied.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

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THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.
LITTLE BILLY, Vaudeville's Finest Headliner;
THE MIKADO'S ROYAL JAPANESE ATHLETES;
JERE GRADY, FRANKIE CARPENTER & CO.,
playing their newest comedy "The Butterfly";
MIGNONETTE KOKIN, The Original English Turkey Hop Girl; "A DAY AT THE CIRCUS" by GALETTI'S MONKEYS; ED. MORTON, the Comedian Who Sings; THE FLYING MARTINS, Sensational Wizards of the Air; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Success MARION LITTLEFIELD'S FLORENTINE SINGERS, New Programme.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

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Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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Allied Printing Trades Council on your
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NOTARY PUBLIC

Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.

805 Pacific Building

SAN FRANCISCO

ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

In the matter of jurisdiction over newspaper solicitors, carriers and newsboys being given to the Typographical Union, as recommended by the executive council, no definite action was taken.

Among other business transacted by the convention was the following: The convention went on record as being opposed to intervention by the United States in Mexico; a resolution to have the organizers of the A. F. of L. elected instead of appointed was defeated; resolutions favoring the adoption of the university extension system, similar to that provided by the State of Wisconsin, and that the Federation study the Boy Scout movement instead of condemning it, were passed; the Federation was instructed to work for the recognition of Porto Ricans as citizens of the United States; a resolution urging the abolition of the system of contract prison labor in Tennessee was passed; the same resolution urges the Federation officials to support the efforts toward having a bill passed through the Tennessee Legislature which provides for the employment of prisoners sentenced to more than three years on the public roads, thus reducing the competition from convict labor; the effort to establish a national department of health was in-dorsed; a resolution which provided that religious and anti-religious discussions, as such, should be debarred from future conventions of the Federation was defeated; a resolution for the enfranchisement of the workers of the District of Columbia was passed; also a resolution against war and calling for the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

Last year's convention at Atlanta adopted resolutions favoring election by referendum vote, "if, after thorough investigation, mature and deliberate consideration, it is found to be practicable and for the best interests of the American Federation of Labor." President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were delegated to investigate, and their report, presented to the convention by the executive council, was to the effect that 23 national and international unions favored the referendum and 52 were opposed. The executive council refrained from making any recommendation in the matter, but the proposition was defeated by a vote of more than two to one.

FIRMS TO ABIDE BY NEW LAW.

Many of the firms throughout the country that have been refusing to bid on government work because of the eight-hour law are now reversing their position. At a recent meeting of the ship-building and repair firms at Baltimore known as the Ship and Marine Engine Builders' Association it was decided to hereafter bid for the repair work and other government contracts under the eight-hour law and to accept such contracts as are awarded to them. Ever since the passage of the law requiring all government work to be done under the eight-hour rule the Baltimore shipyards throughout the country have refused to bid on government contracts, claiming that as nine and ten hours for a day's work was the rule, it would be unwise and difficult to handle work under the eight-hour rule.

The Lighthouse Bureau has had several proposals to give out under the eight-hour law. The only enterprise that bid was the Furst Concrete Lighter Construction Company of Baltimore, which captured the contract for the tender Sunflower. This firm was the only bidder for extensive repairs to lightship No. 80. This bid was withdrawn and new bids will be asked for under the eight-hour rule.

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Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,056,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Our reputation is not only back of
but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: DEC. BLACK ON CANARY.

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Phone Mission 7840 Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.

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TOPAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions

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Allied Printing Trades Council

757 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



DECEMBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	215 Leidesdorff
(211)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(48)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(185)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	Boite & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935 Market
(121)	California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(150)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(98)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(42)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(94)	*Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(21)	Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myssell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crockier, H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Hauls, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Mallove, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myssell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Condgon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Fairyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A movement is on foot in Los Angeles to organize a sick and death benefit association. It is to be a voluntary institution similar to the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society of this city.

The seven-year-old daughter of H. F. Miller wandered away from home on Monday morning. "I am going away off." This message, scrawled in a childish hand upon the slate which she has been using to learn to write, was the only word left by Katherine when she left her home, 1300 Golden Gate avenue, at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning. At 10:30 Monday night she was found in Oakland.

The latest bulletin by the Citizens' Alliance contains the following lies concerning the printing trades: "In regard to the help rendered the San Francisco 'Examiner.' The Alliance has continued to send open shop help to this office, and not only the printers but the oilers, the fly men and others in the allied printing trades are now running open shop in this establishment, union and non-union working amicably side by side."

The contest recently inaugurated among the registered apprentices by the label committee closed Monday, December 2d, with the following result: First prize, one year's subscription to the "Inland Printer," Charles Liff, 51B Moss street; second prize, 10-inch Star composing stick, Arthur McCormick, 485 Second avenue; third prize, 6-inch Star composing stick, Leonard Welcer, 1889 Union street.

The three-year-old daughter of J. A. Keefe, a well-known member of the union, died on last Sunday night, the cause of death being typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hinton, mother of Isaac T. and William M. Hinton, well known to members of the Typographical Union, died last Friday. Isaac Hinton is now employed in the City Hall, while William is an operator on the "Leader." The father of the Hinton boys conducted a printing office in San Francisco and was well known to the old-timers. The sympathy of a large circle of friends goes to the Hinton boys in their bereavement.

Randal Tuttle, a young man who has been employed by the printing firm of Coates, Hughes & Coates for the past five years, left here Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, intending to walk all the way to San Francisco. He accompanies C. S. Galbraith, a cripple who walks on crutches, but is a mighty good pedestrian at that. For some time the boys have been taking trial hikes into the country, and they expect to be able to walk about 35 miles per day on their long hike. The first day out Mr. Galbraith broke one of his crutches, which delayed them quite a little, still they made Waverly that night. They propose to walk the entire distance, their object being to see the country and get the experience that such an outing will give them. The boys are made of the right stuff and have pure grit, and "The Labor World" wishes them good luck on their long journey. They carry a letter from Mayor Hindley to the Mayor of San Francisco, to which they will obtain the signatures of the mayors of the cities and towns through which they pass, and will present the same to his honor when they arrive in the California metropolis.—Spokane "Labor World."

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You Want Individuality, Style, Tone?

THEN slip on one of these Miller Made, Union Made Suits or Top-Coats. Note the skill with which it is designed. See the lines of strength and character. Feel the soft, fine twill of the fabric. For comfort, wearing ability, and personality==

UNION **MILLER MADE** MADE

SUITS
\$15, \$20, \$25

TOP-COATS
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Every garment has a refinement of finish found in no other popular-priced clothes. The shape is permanent; needled in on a solid foundation of hair-cloth and shrunken canvas.

The name MILLER MADE stands for the All-Wool Policy. It means that every garment is hand-tailored—every color dye-fast—every style correct.

This house is still defying the Citizens' Alliance and the Clothiers' Association to continue their ridiculous picketing if they see fit, which they discontinued Monday last. That is only an additional way to point out a good fair house like this to the Union Men of San Francisco.

THE PIONEER UNION HOUSE

CLOTHING
FINE FURNISHINGS
TAILORING

THOMAS DAVIS & CO.

936 Market Street

Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Maurice D. Lea of the carpenters, Thomas S. Cook of the laundry workers, Abe Hammer of the blacksmiths' helpers, William A. Roberts of the stationary firemen and John Gugg of the brewers.

The newly organized Provision Trades Council meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Knights of Pythias Hall. Next Tuesday evening an executive committee and trustees will be elected. Those of the culinary crafts not yet affiliated are earnestly requested to send delegates at the earliest possible time. A similar council has been organized in Oakland and efforts will be made to have all of the bay cities organized in this manner.

At the election of the Butchers' Union President M. R. Grunhof and all of the incumbents were successful. A. T. Nylund was elected temporary secretary. Trade unionists are requested to spread the information that Frye & Co. of Seattle are unfair to organized labor, this concern having absolutely refused to treat with the butcher workmen. The strike has the indorsement of the Central Labor Council of that city. Remember the firm, Frye & Co., meat packers, Seattle.

Demand the union label of the bakery workers on the bread you buy. Accept no excuses. Your baker can give you the label if he so desires.

The butchers' ball last Saturday night attracted a large crowd and was a decided success in every particular.

The new scale of the Broom Makers' Union, providing for a 10 per cent increase in pay, took effect last Monday morning without friction.

MACHINISTS' ELECTION.

At the election of the Machinists' Union on Wednesday night the "industrial unionists" were defeated by the trade unionists, James J. Beatty being elected president, F. F. Gillespie vice-president, Charles Watson recording secretary. E. A. Brown was re-elected business agent. Hugo Lenz, leader of the "industrials," just managed to squeeze through as delegate to the Labor Council, being tenth.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union is able to report good progress on its endeavors to secure one day's rest in seven. Many of the members are now enjoying this much needed rest.

The union has paid \$75 in death benefits and donated \$2.50 toward the annual Christmas dinner to be given by the Salvation Army.

A temporary settlement has been effected with the Fairyland Theatre, therefore the matter will be held in abeyance until February 1st.

The operators have heartily indorsed Amendment No. 5, granting the local fire department a two-platoon system. They have condemned the proposed ordinance governing the advertising on billboards. They have also condemned Amendment No. 27.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

MEN'S GUN CALF BUTTON SHOES

New High Toe Shape
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Soles—Military Heels

SPECIAL

\$2.50

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Hundreds of other styles priced at \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5

FOR XMAS

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An acceptable Holiday Gift, good
the year round.WE ISSUE THEM. They're en-
closed in a fancy embossed scented
Folder and make a sensible Holiday
remembrance that will surely be
appreciated.

Personal and Local

The Chauffeurs' Union gave its third annual ball in Scottish Rite Hall on Wednesday evening. The affair was largely attended and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Among the first San Francisco delegates to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor to return to this city were Paul Scharrenberg, M. J. McGuire and Morris. They arrived last Friday.

The Waitresses' Union has voted to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor. Frank Sesma, international organizer, addressed the union concerning conditions of the craft.

The Brusker Shoe store is a strictly union establishment. It is located at 3015 Sixteenth street, near Mission. The only union shoe store in this neighborhood. Remember the place.

A convention of the engineers of the State will be held in San Francisco on December 14th for the purpose of drafting a license measure to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

Bahr's gents' furnishing store, 2054 Mission street, near Sixteenth, has a full line of union-made underwear, sox, shirts, and other things needed by men. There can, therefore, be no excuse for failure to get the label when making purchases.

The Tailors' Union No. 2 has been selling tickets on a solid gold watch for the benefit of a sick member. The sale of tickets closed on the 18th of November, and the watch belongs to the holder of ticket No. 602, and if the person possessing that ticket will present the same at room 721 Westbank building the watch will be delivered.

Eight new members were taken in at the last meeting of the cereal workers. Another meeting will be held tonight, and it is expected that the membership will be further increased. The new organization gives every indication of becoming a vigorous and healthy union.

The Laundry Workers' Union has appointed Mrs. L. C. Walden as organizer for Oakland. Mrs. Walden began her new duties Tuesday morning. The union initiated 23 new members

and made the following nominations Monday night: For president, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. A. Peterson, Mrs. Mary Carson; secretary, Annie Brown; treasurer, Chas. Child; business agent, Chas. Hawley, Harry Morrison; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. McGrath, Geo. Macklin, John Robertson; trustee, Wm. Bridges; auditing committee, Harry Korts, Fred Hockersmith, Mrs. Hannah L. Nolan; executive committee, Harry Korts, Emma O'Keefe, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Oliver Hansen, Chas. Lineger, Geo. McGrath, Nellie Victor, John O'Keefe, Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Geo. Sherman, John Robertson, Minnie Heinrich; law and legislative committee, Carrie Parmer, D. J. Gorman, Chas. Hawley, Mrs. Nolan, Chas. Child; delegates to Labor Council, Emma O'Keefe, Chas. Lineger, Nellie Victor, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Chas. Child, Mrs. Mary Carson, Mrs. Nolan, Minnie Heinrich, Harry Hartman, Carrie Parmer, M. A. Peterson, Harry Morrison.

The ratification celebration and ball given by local San Francisco Socialist party on Saturday evening, November 23d, was the most successful affair of its kind ever given in San Francisco. Several thousand people crowded the Pavilion Rink and everyone had a good time. J. Stitt Wilson was prevented from speaking because of the quarantine placed on his house through the illness of his little son, but aside from the disappointment of not hearing him speak the large crowd was well satisfied, and all hope for an early repetition of this jolly affair. Local San Francisco is arranging a campaign for new party members and for the paying up of members in arrears. Also for the systematic distribution of literature throughout the city. An extensive educational program is being considered. An educational committee has been named to consider the practicability of starting a school to be patterned somewhat after the Rand School in New York, where Socialists and the working class generally may study such subjects as economics, sociology, history, public speaking, etc.

The bindery women's ball, given last Saturday night in Native Sons' Hall, was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

MRS. NOLAN REINSTATED.

The Board of Health at its meeting on Tuesday afternoon reinstated Mrs. Hannah Nolan to her position as industrial inspector, from which she had been removed when the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors refused to appropriate money urgently needed by the Board of Health and made it necessary for that body to reduce expenses.

The wage-working women of the city vigorously protested against a cessation of this work and insisted that something should be done to at once re-establish the position as it was of great benefit to the working women in maintaining healthful conditions in factories.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Little Billy, the Orpheum's next week's headliner, is a tiny chap of 19. As a comedian he is particularly brilliant and he also excels in singing and dancing. Billy is well worth while. Direct from Tokio come the Mikado's Royal Japanese Athletes, 16 perfect physical specimens. The first of their act is devoted to two Japanese women and three men in jiu jitsu as it is taught in the public schools of Japan. The second part consists of the national sport of wrestling, the Japanese word for which is Sumo. Jere Grady and Frankie Carpenter, supported by their own company, will appear in "The Butterfly," which enables Mr. Grady as Michael Murphy to present another of those delightful Irish characterizations he seems to have the power to create at will. Miss Carpenter is a handsome and accomplished ingenue who for several years has starred in the East at the head of her own company. Her role is that of an actress called "The Butterfly" with whom Murphy's son is infatuated and the scene is her dressing room at the theatre. Mignonette Kokin, the original English Turkey Hop Girl, will be a feature, for her impersonations are always clever and original and she possesses a vivacious and engaging personality. Galetti's Monkeys will present "A Day at the Circus." Next week will close the engagements of Ed Morton, the Flying Martins, and Marion Littlefield's Florentine Singers.

The Labor Council last Friday night declared Lastufka Brothers, harness makers, located at 1659 Market street, unfair to organized labor because of the attitude of the firm toward its employees. For several weeks the secretary of the Council has been endeavoring to induce these men to treat fairly with employees.

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Carries a complete line of mechanical and agricultural books, imported cards and art materials, and school supplies of every description.

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New and old books of every description.

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